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X

he left Germany because he was asked to change his Dutch citizenship into German citizenship; that he refused to make this change although at the same time he had been informed that if he did not comply with the wishes of the German Government he would have to resign his position as director of the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute; that he came to this country as a Baker lecturer at Cornell University and had decided several months ago that under no circumstances would he return to Germany; that during his stay in America he had had no connection with German officials or German circles and had acted in every way as a Dutch citizen. Einstein stated that on June 15, 1940, he wrote a letter to Debye advising him that he, Einstein, had received the information from abroad and that he did not know whether the charges were true but felt it his duty not to judge him upon the facts but to turn the information over to an American citizen as it was of a serious nature.

Einstein also stated that on June 17, 1940, he had written to Professor Kirkwood of Cornell University advising him in the same respect.

Einstein advised that he had never heard anything wrong concerning Debye but that he knew the man well enough not to trust him; that he Einstein would accept things that Debye said as a scientist as being true but would not accept things that Debye said as a man as necessarily being true.

Einstein continued that Debye was a very shrewd man of extraordinary intelligence, very versatile and having extraordinary ability to reach his goals and knew what to do to obtain immediate and personal advancement. Einstein said that he believed Debye was not a person of high loyalty and would use anything for his own advantage.

Einstein stated that Debye acted very suspiciously abroad and did not act as a Dutchman. In explanation of this, Einstein said that Debye's colleagues abroad had been persecuted since 1933 and that he Debye in no way tried to help them and did not attempt to aid them in securing position elsewhere.

According to Einstein, he had heard that Debye had made the statement that the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute was at the time being used for military purposes.

X

129

X

b7C

Newark, N. J. 07102-1000

Re: [REDACTED]

(not included)

CMB:rrb

122

Newark, N. J. 07102-1000

Re: [REDACTED]

(not included)

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15 62D In letter dated September 7, 1940, the New York
16 Office forwarded to the Bureau certain material furnished by
17 [redacted] Enclosed in this material was a
18 leaflet entitled "Will the Christian Science Monitor Write
19 before Professor Albert Einstein Become a Contributor", from
20 an editorial in the "Christian Science Monitor" of June 19,
21 1920. It bore the name of E. N. Sanctuary, 511 West 13th
22 Street, New York, New York, as the person publishing it. The
23 leaflet, presumably quoting from the editorial, referred to
24 the publication of an "amazing" pamphlet, entitled "The Jewish
25 Peril", which as ascribed "Protocols of the Learned Elders
26 of Zion", and which professed to reveal a Jewish Secret Society
27 formulated plot to overthrow Christendom and substitute "A
28 Jewish world domination of the most intolerant description."
29 The leaflet continued at considerable length regarding the
30 theory of "evil for the sake of evil" which it said, periodically
31 appeared in the world political scene, citing the Borgia
32 Foundation as an example, and concluded by commenting to
33 whether or not the "Jewish Peril" constituted an example of
34 this theory, it was a factor to be considered.
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38 62D
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[redacted]
(50)

A44:ud1

67C

[REDACTED]

b7C-D

was advised by Albert Einstein in 1940 that Dr. Debye was a Nazi sympathizer. Einstein sent representatives to Cornell University in the spring of 1940 to protest Dr. Debye's sympathies to officials at Cornell University.

The Newark Office was requested to contact Professor Einstein.

Albany teletype dated
9-14-40
Re: [REDACTED]

67C

(not indexed)

67C

[REDACTED]

CMB:svw

67C.D

"SIX IMPORTANT PUBLISHERS HOLDING FUND RAISING
DINNER ON OCTOBER 17, FOR LEAVUEX EXILED WRITERS COMMITTEE.
ROMAINS, GENEVIEVE TABOURIS, EDNA FERBER, POSSIBLY EINSTEIN,
DE LA MORA, SALVIN NIMI AMONG SPEAKERS.

67C.D

67C.D

RE:

Internal Security - C

(81)

CMB:mg

By letter, dated September 20, 1940 Professor Albert Einstein of Princeton University advised the New York Office that Professor Lowe of Princeton University had informed him that Walter Bell of the River Club, 52nd Street and East River, New York City, was the British Agent who contacted Einstein in the spring of 1940 and exhibited to Einstein a letter addressed to Einstein from a man in Switzerland concerning Dr. Peter J. W. Debye.

New York report, dated 9-22-40

Re: [REDACTED]

(not indexed)

MB:svw

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12 The Bureau received a letter dated September 26,
13 1940, from [REDACTED]
14 in which she requested aid in obtaining a visa for her
15 brother [REDACTED] whose address was [REDACTED]
16 [REDACTED]
17

18 b7c [REDACTED] stated in her letter that, "letter of recommen-
19 dation was sent from our cousin, Prof. Alt. Einstein,
20 Princeton. He has given to much affidavits, so
21 he can give no more."

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23 29-0-1902
24 (27)

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26 Additional
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b7C X
This reference is a letter dated September 29, 1940,
at [REDACTED] to the Director and
signed by [REDACTED]

In this letter the writer asks the Bureau to
investigate the activities of Professor Einstein, a refugee
who, the writer stated, advocated a man-made God instead of
a personal God.

The writer stated that "No Personal God" would
mean in the near future that the student and educational
bodies in the United States would become divided as the
A.F. of L. and CIO were divided. The writer stated that this
was what happened in Europe particularly where Professor
Einstein came from.

The writer asked the question "Does Professor
Einstein want to see in America what he left in Europe?"

The writer stated further that "Judge Story says
these amendments were to 'more efficiently guard certain
rights in the Constitution, or to prohibit the exercise
of authority (Professor Einstein's position) supposed to be
dangerous to the public interest.'"

b7C (42)
AMH:g-p

X

Professor Albert Einstein was contacted at his home, 172 Mercer Street, Princeton, New Jersey, on November 1, 1940, and he advised that he had known Leo Sillard since about the year 1920. Professor Einstein advised that he did not know anything about Sillard's relations as he only knew him from a scientific point of view.

He further advised that Leo Szilard was probably educated in Budapest, Hungary, but that later in life, he had spent most of his time in Berlin, Germany. He also stated that Szilard had left Germany about the year 1933, and that he had spent some time in England, although he, Einstein, could not recall whether Szilard had been in England prior to or after the year 1933. Professor Einstein further

related that Szilard had made several trips to the United States in the recent years.

He advised Szilard, while in Berlin, had been assistant to Professor Laue at the University of Berlin. He said that Professor Laue was a very decent man, and that he was the only German he knew who behaved in an admirable way after Hitler's advent to power. Professor Einstein continued that at the time Szilard was at the University of Berlin, he, himself, was at the Academy of Music in Berlin, and he saw Szilard every day for many years. He said that he did not believe that Szilard had ever become a German citizen, although he was not positive of that.

In connection with the inventions Szilard was supposed to have perfected with Professor Einstein, the latter stated that he and Szilard had been interested in the construction of a small cooling machine similar to our household refrigerators. He stated that they had worked together on this machine for some time, but had never completed it because of lack of money to finish it in its experimental stage. However, he advised that they had taken out several patents on several parts of the machine. He stated that he did not know whether Szilard might still be receiving royalties from those patents, but stated that he doubted very much whether Szilard could be receiving any money from Germany at that time. He said that Szilard had some sort of an agreement by which he was to receive so much money from the Allgemeine Elektrizitäts Gesellschaft (A. E. G.). Einstein said that this company would be known in America as the German General Electric Company.

He went on to say that Leo Szilard had left Germany about the year 1933, and that he believed Szilard went to England and visited America on several occasions.

He advised that at that time Szilard was connected in some manner with Columbia University in New York City, where he was working on uranium experiments for military

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purposes. He stated that that work was on a private scale, but that it was financed by the University. He said that Szilard was working with an Italian by the name of Fermi, who was a very trustworthy man. Professor Einstein said that he saw Szilard quite frequently and Szilard visited him to inform him as to his work on the uranium experiment. He said that the last time he had seen Szilard was a week or ten days previous to the interview, at which time Szilard had visited him, together with Professor Eugene Wigner, of Princeton University.

Professor Einstein advised that Szilard was a theoretical physicist. He stated that Szilard was a very idealistic man who was not at all politically minded. He stated that he has never been connected with any organizations, societies, or political groups abroad. He said that Szilard was a very fine, gifted young man; that he was absolutely honest, reliable, and trustworthy, and that he would recommend him very highly to the United States Government. Professor Einstein stated that he would recommend Szilard without any hesitation and that he would assume any responsibility for his conduct. He said that Szilard was an anti-Nazi as he himself was, and that Szilard was an outspoken democrat. He further advised that he believed the United States Government could trust Szilard in any respect without any fear whatsoever that Szilard might disclose confidential information to a foreign power.

Professor Einstein stated that Professor Wigner was a very close friend of Szilard's, and that Szilard was also acquainted with Professor John Von Neumann, 26 Westcott Road, Princeton, New Jersey. Of those two, he believed that Professor Wigner would know more concerning Szilard.

b7C ID

[REDACTED]

some of these inventions Szilard had been associated with
Professor Einstein of Princeton University.

It was noted that Dr. Sachs was the intermediary
who delivered Szilard's memorandum and Dr. Einstein's letter
to President Roosevelt. This was related in greater detail
in Section 9 entitled "Contribution to MWD Project".

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
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61-7099-46 p 133 & 134

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12 In a letter to Mr. Leonard H. Price, Acting
13 Assistant Chief, Division of Controls, Department of State,
14 Washington, D. C., from [REDACTED] b7C
15 [REDACTED] dated November 28, 1943, it was stated that per
16 the Third International Conference of the World Student State
17 Association was held in Paris, August, 1939, under the patronage
18 of internationally known figures in the educational world. A
19 list of these educators was set out and included the name of
20 Albert Einstein. The theme of this conference was the defense
21 of democracy and the nation, and the contribution of students
22 to this end.

23
24 The above mentioned letter was forwarded to the b7C
25 Bureau by memo from James R. Sharp, Chief, Foreign Agents per
26 Registration Section, War Division, Department of Justice, State
27 Washington, D. C., dated September 8, 1943, re: "World Student
28 Association; [REDACTED]" The memo requested information
29 as to whether the Bureau files contained any information
30 indicating that either of these subjects, within the statutory
31 period, had engaged in any operations which might require
32 registration under the McCormack Act.

33
34 The Department of Justice memo was acknowledged by
35 memo dated October 1, 1943, advising no information was
36 available relative to the activity or inactivity of the World
37 Student Association or [REDACTED] b7C
38 [REDACTED]

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40 (58)
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CJO:SW

67D

[REDACTED] furnished a report on the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, 55 West 42nd Street, New York City, in December 1940 or January 1941. According to this report Professor Albert Einstein appeared on a list of sponsors of the organization.

(Page 4)

A letter (no date given) on the stationery of the friends of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade Rehabilitation Fund Inc., 108 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois, set out a list of sponsors. The name of Professor Albert Einstein appeared on this list. This letter was addressed to all International Workers Order Lodges and requested the various Lodges to raise at least \$50 each and offered trips to the New York World's Fair as prizes. This money was to be used for hospitalization of wounded veterans who had returned to the United States. (No source)

(Page 10)

Chicago Rpt. 7-1-41
Re: "Veterans of Abraham
Lincoln Brigade; Internal
Security-C"
100-7060-24
(52)

AMH:swv

X

b1

[REDACTED]

b1

[REDACTED]

b1

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

b7C

Boston Rpt... 1-24-48

Re: [REDACTED]

Internal Security - R

(16)

AMH:cm

CORRELATOR'S NOTE: This file contained photostatic copy of above report which contained identical information as set out above which contained a penciled notation in red "Corrected Copy, Do Not Disseminate."

137

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13 The New York Office by a letter dated February 25,
14 1944, forwarded to the Bureau photostatic copies of fourteen
15 documents written in the Polish language and requested that
16 those documents be reviewed and a general summary of each be
17 furnished in quintuplicate, together with the photostats
18 to the New York Office. Copies of these translations were
19 filed with this reference.

20
21 Included in this material was an undated document
22 entitled "Political Activity of the German Immigration."
23 Under the above title appeared the following sub-heading:
24 "German Immigration in the United States." Under this sub-
25 heading it was stated that in the Autumn of 1941, there was
26 formed in the United States a German-Austrian Section of an
27 "anti-Fascist World Organization captioned "Free World
28 Association", which -- it seemed -- entered the place of the
29 "League of Nations Union", and its aim was to fight Fascism
30 and Dictatorship.

31
32 It was stated further that in the administration
33 of the newly formed Austro-German Section were: former Austrian
34 Minister of War Deutsch, Albert Einstein and others.
35 (Page 17)

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37 No source given.
38 40-10371-12
39 (52)

40 AMH:grp
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☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

61-7099-46 p 139

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62-67D
[REDACTED] furnished to the Omaha office a photostatic copy and undated chart of indeterminate origin, which listed persons alleged to be affiliated with captioned organization. The title of this chart was "Birds of a (Red) Feather; Interlocking Directorates of Radical--Pacifist--Atheist; United Front".

"This chart listed numerous organizations, and listed individuals allegedly connected with each of several of the organizations, thereby trying to show the tie-up between the organizations. Workers International Relief was listed on this chart, and the names of those individuals allegedly affiliated with it were set out. From the key on the chart was obtained the following information, "Albert S. Einstein--Ind. or Supporter or Ind. by." Information was also set out on fourteen other individuals.

The date this information was furnished to the Bureau, was not indicated, but a parently was during December, 1940, or January, 1941.

Omaha Report 1/30/41
Re: "Workers International
Relief;
Internal Security-R"
61-7047-56
(75)

AMH:dh

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12 This reference is a memorandum dated January 4,
13 1941, which appears to have been written by the Inter-
14 Departmental Committee on Political Refugees.
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The name of Professor Albert Einstein, Prix Nobel,
112 Mercer Street, Princeton, New Jersey, appeared as an
interested person.

(57)

674

ANH:svw.

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15 This reference is a memorandum which appeared to
16 have been written by the Inter-Departmental Committee on
17 Political Activities dated January 9, 1941. [REDACTED]

18 [REDACTED] A list of related
19 persons was set out in this memorandum, one of whom was
20 Professor Albert Einstein, the Institute for Advanced Study,
21 School of Mathematics, Princeton, New Jersey.
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b7c

[REDACTED]
(b7c)

APP: 101

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12 This reference is a memorandum apparently written by
13 the Inter-departmental Committee on Political Refugees dated
14 January 23, 1941 regarding [REDACTED]
15 [REDACTED]

16 seven interested persons was set out, one of whom was Professor
17 Albert Einstein, Princeton, New Jersey, (distant relative).
18 [REDACTED]
19 [REDACTED]
20 [REDACTED]
21 [REDACTED]
22 [REDACTED]
23 [REDACTED]

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25 67C (37)
26 AMH:vm
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SECRET

b7c,
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b7c,
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Not until we have war will we be able to get rid of the
Jewish and German socialistic rabble which exists in this country
in the name of [REDACTED] Dr. Einstein, and who
ever the others are....

Seattle report, 4-3-41

Re: [REDACTED]

Internal security-C

(79)

b7c

CMB:svw

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67D

The Portland Office was in receipt of a report of [REDACTED] dated January 27, 1941, which was self-explanatory. The following is quoted from this report:

"Workers' International Relief: this group is the American Section of the International Red Aid which is under direct control of the Communist International. It was originally organized in the United States as the International Worker's Aid but changed its name to Workers' International Relief in 1928.

"In 1931, it claimed to have an International membership of eighteen million and at that time claimed to have collected twenty-five million dollars for workers' relief. One of its outstanding exploits in the United States was the financing of the Nation-wide, Communist-inspired 'Hunger March' on Washington in 1931. Another exploit of which it boasts is the financing of summer camps for children throughout the country. Its work has been endorsed and supported by many nationally known radicals, including Professor Albert Einstein and Bishop William Montgomery Brown during his lifetime . . ."

Portland report, 3-5-41
Re: "Workers' International Relief;
Internal Security - CP."
61-7347-85
(51)

AMH:grp

145

~~SECRET~~

135

SECRET

b7c
This reference is a letterhead memorandum dated May 21, 1964, captioned [REDACTED] which appears to have been prepared by the [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] in [REDACTED] and [REDACTED].

This memorandum states that it was noted that the source Professor Albert Einstein was a well-known scientist.

b7c (S) [REDACTED]

146

SECRET

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b7C The reference consists of a Sunday Times memorandum dated January 31, 1941, regarding [REDACTED] and a memorandum dated January 21, 1941, which appeared to have been written by the Inter-Departmental Committee on Political Refugees.

b7C The Inter-Departmental Committee memorandum submitted the name of [REDACTED] and also submitted information which was provided by interested persons [REDACTED]. The name of Professor Albert Einstein, New Jersey, appeared as an interested person. According to information furnished by the interested persons, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Sunday Times memorandum stated that the sponsor, Professor Albert Einstein, was a well-known physicist.

b7C [REDACTED]
(67)

Added

147

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13 This reference is a blind memorandum dated February
14 4, 1943 regarding [REDACTED] which appeared to have been
15 prepared for the Inter-Continental Committee on Political
16 Reform.

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23 With reference to [REDACTED] information given
24 in an issue of the [REDACTED] distributed to the
25 Committee of the International [REDACTED] [REDACTED]
26 Varney Street, New York City [REDACTED]
27 [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]
28 [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]
29 [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

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SECRET

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13 The Chicago Office sent out a list of names of
14 individuals who were suspected of being members of the CP
15 because of their past actions, but no concrete proof of
16 their membership was on file in the Chicago Office. The
17 majority of the names listed were [REDACTED] 62,67D
18 furnished by [REDACTED] the name of Albert
19 Einstein appeared on this list with the following information
20 beside his name:

21
22 "Professor of 'Relativity'; was a member of Part
23 V. of Congress called by Moscow. He was a member of it's
24 'Presidium'".

25
26 Chicago report, 2-18-41
27 Re: "Communist Party Active in
28 Chicago, Illinois Area (District 20,
29 CP, USA)
30 Internal Security - C."
31 61-3963-170X12 p.29 changed to
32 100-3-14-170X12 p. 29
33 (51)

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35 AMH:mp
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~~SECRET~~

This reference consists of a Bureau blind memorandum dated February 25, 1941, and a memorandum dated February 21, 1941, which appeared to have been written by the Inter-Departmental Committee on Political Refugees.

The Inter-Departmental Committee memorandum submitted the names of [REDACTED] [REDACTED] interacted persons listed in this memorandum included Professor Albert Einstein, Princeton, New Jersey, and twelve other individuals.

[REDACTED]

The Bureau blind memorandum stated that no effort had been made to set forth material regarding Professor Albert Einstein because of his renown as a scientist and his interest in the German refugee problem.

b7c [REDACTED] (57)

AMH:svw

150 -151

~~SECRET~~

X

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] had received a communication written by Joseph P. Iash, General Secretary ^{b7c} of the International Students Service, which styled itself the "I.S.S." The letter was dated [REDACTED] the letter-head showing the address of 8 West 40th Street, New York, New York.

[REDACTED] ^{b7c}

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Inclosure in the above mentioned communication was a pamphlet entitled "I.S.S. Bulletin" to which no reference was made in the communication. The publication was identified as Volume 1, Number 2, February 1941. It was indicated that this pamphlet was published at frequent intervals by the I.S.S. at the above New York City address.

The inside front cover of this pamphlet listed the names of numerous persons who composed the alleged Executive Committee, National Committee, Staff and Patrons of the organization. Among the "Patrons" was listed Albert Einstein and Robert Willson.

Phoenix report dated 4-28-41
R : "International Students
Service Internal Security-R"
100-23649-1
(58)

CMB:svw



57-100-0
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on put in further detail the place and
nature of the work. The same order of from highest to lowest
importance is to be followed.

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This reference appears to be a memorandum written by the Inter-Departmental Committee on Political Refugees dated March 14, 1941, regarding [REDACTED] attached to Bureau blind memorandum dated March 21, 1941, regarding [REDACTED]

This Inter-Departmental Committee states that [REDACTED] was known to Dr. Albert Einstein, Princeton.

[REDACTED]

In Bureau blind memorandum it was stated that no effort had been made to set forth information regarding Dr. Albert Einstein, the prominent scientist, in view of his well-known interest in the refugee problem and other relief activities.

[REDACTED]

(57)

67C

HH:svv

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13 The files of the Central Office of the Immigration
14 and Naturalization Service at 15th and Chestnut Streets,
15 Philadelphia, Pennsylvania regarding [REDACTED] contained
16 a letter written by [REDACTED] on July 24, 1941 to the Commissioner
17 of Immigration and Naturalization Service, Washington, D. C.
18 requesting permission to ask the New York Surge Office for a re-entry permit. [REDACTED] address at the time was [REDACTED] b7c
19 Cathedral Parkway, New York City. In the letter [REDACTED] stated
20 that he intended to make a trip to Mexico for study purposes
21 relative to the health of the Jews settled in the larger
22 communities of Mexico under the auspices of O.S.E. [REDACTED]
23 stated that he had entered the United States for permanent
24 residence September 29, 1940, and had declared his intentions
25 and received his first papers, No. [REDACTED] on April 2, 1941.
26 References furnished by [REDACTED] included Professor Albert
27 Einstein, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton University.
28

29 Philadelphia letter, 4-11-45

30 Re: [REDACTED]
31 [REDACTED]
32 [REDACTED] b2, b7C
33 [REDACTED]
34 (73)
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ONE: [REDACTED]

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International P. I. I. Association was founded in Germany by
Albert Einstein and others. (No source or date given)

Memorandum from D.M. Ladd to the
Director May 19, 1944

Re:

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(58)

187-1

On 10/10/68, at Elm Street, New York, New York, a
mail was received, therefore, it was set out in this memorandum.

b7c

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11 Professor Albert Einstein was a sponsor for [REDACTED]
12 [REDACTED]
13 [REDACTED]
14 [REDACTED]
15 b7c [REDACTED]
16 [REDACTED]
17 [REDACTED]
18 [REDACTED]
19 [REDACTED]

20 In connection with [REDACTED] b7c sponsor, Einstein, it was
21 stated that he was the subject of numerous reports linking him
22 with the activities of Communistic and radical elements in the
23 United States.

24 Date and source of above information not stated.

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28 Enclosure
29 Memo for Mr. Ladd from C. C. Alder,
30 dated July 4, 1945, Washington, D. C.
31 Re: "Running Memorandum;
32 Reversals by Board of Appeals;
33 Interdepartmental Visa Control
34 Committee Procedure."
35 100-17826-150 p. 22
36 (10)
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38 10:edd
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[REDACTED] b7D

In this letter, the informant stated that the German-American Relief Committee for Victims of Fascism, 381 4th Avenue, New York City, on which informant had commented in connection with an accounting published under the auspices of the State Department was, according to information which informant obtained from Stefan Heym, a British engaged in getting German communists who fought in the Spanish Loyalist Army into Central and South American countries. Informant stated further that he suspected but had no evidence that a lot of them were also brought into this country on the Service of the Transit Visa. Informant stated further that harmless front names included Professor Albert Einstein and others.

61-666-1866
(51)

AMH:daj

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18 This reference is a memorandum from the Inter-
19 departmental Committee dated July 16, 1941 regarding
20 [REDACTED]

21 This memorandum sets out a list of three individuals known
22 b7C to [REDACTED] one of whom was Professor Einstein.
23

24 This memorandum advises that this case was approved
25 by the Interdepartmental Committee on March 21, 1941 and
26 approval telegraphed to the American Consul at Lyon on March 31,
27 1941.
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30 b7C [REDACTED]
31 (84)

32 AMH:pan
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By letter dated October 14, 1941, the Department of State submitted a list of persons connected with foreign language organizations in this country, which persons were believed to be the ones to whom this government could turn for assistance in any matter touching these organizations. The department requested that a check be made of the files of the Bureau to determine if they contained any information derogatory to the persons named.

Page 5 of the list of names mentioned above contained the name of Doctor Albert Einstein physicist; member, Legion for American Unity, 103 Park Avenue, New York City.

100-47852-14, p 5.
(74)

CMB:mg

OK to release per State

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This reference is a letter dated October 15, 1941, on the letterhead of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, 79 5th Avenue, New York, New York. This letter was an advertisement of the National "Americans All" week, October 21-28, 1941, which was being observed in an effort to contribute to the establishment of national unity for the defeat of fascism by eliminating discrimination against Americans of foreign birth, and by encouraging and facilitating the naturalization of non-citizens.

A list of signers of the above organization is set out on the back of this letter. The name of Albert Einstein, Princeton, New Jersey, appeared on this list.

No source given
100-7046-120X
(51)

APP:dsj

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It ached to the report as a list of the members
of the Advisory Board of the National Home Library Foundation,
1212 St. Matthews Court, N. W., Washington, D. C. The name
of Albert Einstein appeared on this list.

61-7566-29b9
(b9)

Alv:dl

The following appeared in the "Current Biography,
Who's News And Why" of November 1941:

EINSTEIN, ALBERT (On May 14, 1879). Theoretical and mathematical physicist. Address: Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, N. J.; 112 Mercer St. Princeton, N. J.

"What I have done personally is much exaggerated. What is really beautiful is science! It is a great gift if one is permitted to work in science for his whole life."

That is one aspect of the man whose work has been called "the greatest single stride science has ever made" and the 30 page paper in which it was first suggested, "the most important document of the century." There is another aspect: "As long as I have any choice, I will stay only in a country where political liberty, toleration, and equality of all citizens before the law is the rule."

"America's No. 1 refugee" was born in Ulm, a little town in Germany, the son of Hermann and Pauline (Koch) Einstein. In 1881 his father moved his family to Munich, where he opened a business dealing in technical electrical materials. Though the family was Jewish, both parents were freethinkers, and Jewish customs and rites were not observed in the household. For 14 years Einstein's electrical business had been prosperous and the family enjoyed a measure of ease and pocket money. Then their fortunes began to decline until on the verge of bankruptcy they decided to give up their Munich home and moved to Milan, Italy, where cousins of the family were doing well.

Although the boy was slow to learn to talk, and in early childhood was considered backward, his mother was convinced from the beginning that he would grow up to be a "great professor." He never had any gift for languages and when he first came to America, was unable to make a speech in English. At 14, however, he taught himself integral and differential calculus and analytical geometry from textbooks. He wanted from the beginning to devote his life to abstract study, but his parents' poverty compelled him to find a means of making a living. Music and study made up his world. Like so many others, he fixed on teaching as the profession least likely to interfere with his real life.

CURRENT BIOGRAPHY

When his parents went to Milan, they left the boy behind at school. He managed to secure a certificate stating that he was suffering from nervous exhaustion, and succeeded in joining them. His half year in Italy was pure heaven. In an impulsive gesture he abandoned his German citizenship and resolved never to return. Here he did go was to Switzerland, where he studied in a technical school in Aarau and then at the Zurich Technical Academy. He became a Swiss subject, and it was in this school that he met a Serbian fellow-student, a gifted mathematician named Mileva Marec, whom he married in 1901 and by whom he had two sons, Albert, Jr., and Edward. They were divorced 15 years later.

In this same year, 1901, he began teaching first in the Technical School in Winterthur, then as a private tutor in Schaffhausen. In 1902 he went to work as a patent office examiner in Berne. This was the period when he first began the research and studies which culminated in the formulation of the Relativity Theory, the first paper being *On the Electrodynamics of Moving Bodies*, published in 1905. He also took his Ph. D. degree from the University of Zurich. In 1909 he was appointed a professor at the University of Zurich. He lectured on theoretical physics, principally on the science of heat. His only regular attendants were two personal friends! At this time he received a position at Berne University as lecturer.

Already, in 1902, he had been invited to lecture on relativity and the constitution of light before the congress of scientists meeting in Salzburg. It was his first appearance at such an official gathering, and the first recognition of his work. It led indirectly to his appointment as ordinary professor of physics at the German University in Prague (1911-12). He hated to leave Switzerland to go to what was then Austria-Hungary, but once there he found his position much pleasanter than it had been in the larger university in Zurich.

Then, a year and a half later, he was called back to Zurich, this time to the Confederate Polytechnic Academy, where he had once been a student, he was reluctant to go. He had a wife and two small boys to support, however, and had no choice. This time his lectures were well attended and enthusiastically received.

In 1914, already a figure of world prominence, an opportunity was offered him that he did not dare refuse. Through the efforts of Max Planck, the famous physicist, a professorship was offered him by the Prussian Academy of Sciences in Berlin, with no official duties, little teaching, but unlimited opportunity for study. A separate Physical Institute was to be established for him but he declined this, since his work was by now almost entirely theoretical. He went to Berlin in 1914, retaining his Swiss citizenship, and remained there until the Nazis forced him to leave.

It is impossible to explain briefly to lay readers just what the Theory of Relativity implies, or what its significance is. Put as simply as possible it regards time as the fourth dimension, thus making all physical



ALBERT EINSTEIN

phenomena (from our point of view as three-dimensional beings) relative, not absolute. It explains mass, gravity, inertia, space and time. It is mathematical in origin, though most of its proofs and demonstrations come from astronomy and astrophysics. Einstein is devoting the remainder of his life to a search for a "unified field theory" which will bridge relativity and quantum mechanics (the mathematics of the atom and its parts), and thus embrace all phenomena from the electron to the universe. Over 4,000 books and pamphlets and uncountable numbers of articles have been written commenting on, modifying, opposing, or upholding the special and general Relativity Theory. Bitterly fought in some scientific circles, it is now accepted, as a whole, by most physicists and mathematicians. But either expositions of attacks involve a technical background which limits profitable discussion to the world of professional science.

Einstein received the Nobel Prize in physics in 1921 and gave all the prize money to charity. He himself does not know how many honorary degrees he has received or to how many learned societies he belongs. With characteristic modesty, he lists among all his various medals and decorations only the Copley Medal of the Royal Society, received in 1925, and the Franklin Institute Medal received in 1935. He was a research student of Christ Church, Oxford, until 1931, when he was Rhodes Memorial Lecturer and received an honorary D. Sc. degree there. The same year he was Rouse Ball Lecturer at Cambridge. During his years in Berlin he traveled frequently to give lectures abroad and in 1931 he spent several months at the California Institute of Technology. He also made at least one long trip around the world. From 1912 to 1928 he was professor of physics at the University of Leyden, "counting" for that purpose from Berlin and continuing right through the First

EINSTEIN, ALBERT—Continued

World War. In 1914, his brother Albert had to take a leave from his assigned Leyden position. (His health was completely recovered.) His avowed pacifism in that war made no difference in the Germany of that day. He offered no interference because of it and it helped to make him the first German to appear publicly in the Allied countries in 1918.

It is impossible to exaggerate Albert Einstein's fame and position in Berlin during the years of the Weimar Republic. Though he had rejected the establishment of a Physical Institute, he was persuaded to become director of Theoretical Physics in the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute. Prussia made him an honorary citizen. Potsdam erected an Einstein Tower on the Astro-Physical Institute. On his fiftieth birthday in 1921, though he had the cure to

get the cure to require several months to hold on the roads, he was and elegant of contemplation and the gift would be full of his life. Five years later the entire ship was wrecked, and was lost from the Atlantic. Science had been washed for him, he was received with a

doctor and director of all his property. The choice of an urban home which had miraculously been in a field by gift from the city of Berlin and which became of a whole of his life. He finally found himself in a comfortable and it was an exile with a price of \$1000 (about \$2000) on his head.

During all these years he had lived with the same simplicity which he always characterized him. In 1921 he married again, this time his cousin, Elsa Einstein, who was also his first cousin. Their fathers being brothers and their mothers sisters. She was the bridge between him and the world, especially after they came to America, until her death in 1936. She too had been married and had a son and had two daughters one of whom he loved, his daughter, who was a chemist and a physicist.

When Einstein left Germany he went first to France, then to Belgium, then to England, then the Institute for Advanced Study offered him a life position. He accepted, but asked so small a salary that to keep up his own standards the Institute had to raise it. Einstein is fond of without concern for money. Once two weeks he goes to a bank, takes a check for \$500 from the Rockefeller Foundation and then he is back. He came to Princeton in 1934 and has been there ever since. In October 1939 he was an American citizen.

"In his humility, his shyness, his lack of desire for controversy, his genuine and simplicity," says Henry Hazlitt, "he reminds one strikingly of other great scientists, particularly Charles Darwin." He is "a gentle pacifist, profoundly democratic." Sympathetic to Zionism, he is still, as he has always been, religiously an agnostic. He does not believe in a personal God or in personal immortality, and approaches near to the pantheism of that other great Jew, Spinoza. In the present

crisis, as a Jew, though he is, he is ardently for active aid to the democratic nations against Hitler. He has never been a milk and water "peace at any price" pacifist, but in 1933 headed the committee which issued the famous *Bomb of the Hitler Terror*.

Einstein's appearance, his habit of wildly waving of his hair, his wonderful, deep-set dark eyes under bushy brows, his sturdy, stocky body are familiar to everyone. He hates formal clothes, and dresses in loosely fitting elements of the sports variety. Unless he is war-tired, he is likely to go out of doors in his carpet slippers. He never wears a hat. His home, a modest two-story gray frame building, is on a narrow street, shaded by tall oak and elm trees. He works in a small study, writing on a pad on his knee, rising frequently to pace the room in thought. He wanders about the streets of Princeton, lost in a maze of abstraction, with a leaning stick for those who meet him, but his mind is far away. His shyness and his hatred of publicity are proverbial. Once a crowd gathered outside a Princeton structure. The great man was within, and what was he doing. He was standing at a counter, licking an ice-cream cone!

He is a better fit in average families where favorite composers are Bach and Mozart. Once a critic who had never heard of him as a physicist, wrote that he did not understand his south-side face, "an ordinary face, worse than better than he is. He has a face that is not the same as the face of a physicist, but only to him, never for the rest of his life. He does not read much general literature. He says 'any man who reads too much and loses his own mind to the little falls into the habits of thinking.' He is devoted, however, to Shakespeare, Goethe, and also to Tolstoy, who he says (without irony) gives him 'more pleasure than Goethe, the great mathematician'.

Dr. Einstein's chief recreations are walking and walking. He enjoys writing the reverse of playing simple piano pieces. He enjoys a good joke. He cares little for paintings, but is interested in sculpture and architecture. He writes a clear, fine hand, and although he has little manual dexterity except as a violinist, pianist and sailor, that he is not all theoretical was proved when in 1936 he patented an automatic electric-eye camera. Many of his characteristics classed as eccentricities are merely a conscious attempt to simplify his life, down to such details as going without socks, or using the same soap for washing and shaving. Though he seldom knows what he eats, he is fondly fond of a dish of his childhood, rice served with mushrooms. He drinks no alcohol, but smokes three pipes of tobacco a day.

Most of Einstein's books are in German. But in 1923 English translation were published *The Meaning of Relativity* and *Side Lights on Relativity*; and in 1926 the earlier *Investigation of the Theory of the Brownian Movement* (in the *Method of Theoretical Physics* appeared in 1933. In 1938, with Dr. Leopold Infeld, he drew sketch Mas

issue), a Polish-Jewish refugee physicist whom Einstein brought to the Institute for Advanced Study and who is now at the University of Toronto, he published *The Evolution of Physics*. His non-scientific books include *About Zionism* (1931); *Builders of the Universe* (1932); *How I Grew* (with the late great Sigmund Freud, 1933); and *The World As I See It* (1934). He was also one of the contributors to the anthology *Living Philosophies*, and has published numerous scientific articles and brochures.

This man who "changed the concept of the universe" has, as Edwin Muller remarked, "the look of a man at peace with himself." And, to quote Archibald Henderson, "He fulfills one's expectation of a genius."

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 '39; 160:358-9 Jr '39 por; 161:22-3
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 Time 27:72-4 Mr 16 '36; 35:44 Mr 27
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94-3-1-1115-5X1, pp. 24, 25,
 26, 27
 (d-1)

163
 151

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claimed that the "Free World" organization was
designed to replace the former League of Nations organizations
in this and other countries. The report stated further that
German "culture" was represented by Albert Einstein, Thomas
Mann and four other individuals.

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ANN:ddl

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[REDACTED] made available certain speeches which were given by Max Steinberg on various occasions one of which was a report of Max Steinberg to the National Council of the Communist Party November 9, 1941. The following is quoted from this speech:

"A development of great significance in American Jewish life is the answer of the American Jews to the appeal of the Soviet Jews, broadcast over station WMCA on October 26, and endorsed by close to 200 American Jewish leaders under the auspices of the Committee of Jewish Writers and Artists, headed by Dr. Zhitlovsky."

"Among the signers of this reply were Albert Einstein, Sholem-Ashch."

Newark report, 10-27-43

Re: [REDACTED]
Internal Security - [REDACTED]

(56)
SI 100-3-516
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AMH:vm

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New York City, a list of the Anti-Nazi writers who had been assisted in reaching safety in this hemisphere by the Exiled Writers' Committee, was secured and was set out in this reference. The name of Professor Albert Einstein appeared on this list. (October or December, 1941.)

New York report, 12-18-41
Re: "The Exiled Writers'
Committee, (of the League
of American Writers);
Internal Security-C."
100-7322-24
(54)

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[REDACTED] The Exiled Writers' Committee.

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In regard to Hans Heller, a visa applicant, the following information concerning Albert Einstein, a relative of the applicant in the US, was revealed in the records of the M.I.D.:

In 1932, Professor Einstein wrote an article for a Communist propaganda magazine, "Disarm". At about that time, he was reported to be a radical speaker. In 1935, the Progressive Press stated he had paid the tuition of a student at Commonwealth College, Wana, Arkansas. This College had known Communist connections. Professor Einstein was believed to be a Communist.

According to reliable information on file, it was revealed under date of December 2, 1941, that Einstein was recommended for clearance in connection with the limited field of study for which his services were needed. The Navy gave its assent; but in a letter dated July 26, 1940, General Strong stated that the Army could not clear.

Further information revealed that on December 4, 1939, it was reported that Einstein was a member of the Advisory Committee of the North American Committee to aid Spanish Democracy. In December, 1939, it was reported that Einstein was associated with the German-American Relief Committee for victims of Fascism, the address and telephone of which were the same as those for the North American Committee to aid Spanish Democracy. He was also reported to be a supporter of the New History Association in New York City which was a Pacificist Organization.

A letter announcing a New Year's Ball to be held December 31, 1939, held under the auspices of the Non-Sectarian Committee for Political Refugees, listed Einstein as a sponsor. This Organization reportedly was affiliated with the National Labor Defense, which was a reputed Communist Organization.

The above information was designated as reliable.

The "Daily Worker" of October 1, 1939, carried an article which stated that Einstein was a member of an organization listed as the Committee for Friends of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade.

OK to release per Army

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Another article in the "New York Times" on February 5, 1937, quoted Einstein as being in sympathy with the Spanish Loyalist cause. Einstein was a delegate to the World Congress Against War held in Amsterdam in 1932, which organization was a forerunner of the American League for Peace and Democracy. He was also reported to be a member of the German-American League for Culture, an anti-Nazi organization.

M.I.D. Summary of Information,
3-24-42
40-29848-2
(52)

OK to release per army

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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61-7099-46 pg 176

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On December 29, 1941, the Russian War Relief, Inc., 535 5th Avenue, New York City, issued a news release captioned "Einstein To Be Honorary Head of Council of Jewish Benevolent and Fraternal Organizations." The release stated Professor Albert Einstein, internationally famous scientist today accepted the honorary chairmanship of the Council of Jewish Benevolent and Fraternal Organizations, recently formed to rally support of fraternal and other organized Jewish groups behind the program of Russian War Relief.

Professor Einstein, exiled from Nazi Germany, is now a member of the faculty of the Institute of Advanced Studies."

100-37226-53X2?
(67)

CJO:lh

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In the latter part of 1943 and early 1944, the New York Office set out information with respect to statistical data concerning Japanese in the New York City area, information concerning past Japanese businesses and relations to Japanese Government, Japanese organizations, past and present, their officers and key employees, Japanese churches and other organizations working to aid the Japanese in that area. Included in the above data was information concerning the Japanese American Committee for Democracy, 72 West 52nd Street, New York City. Professor Albert Einstein, Princeton University, was listed as a member of the Advisory Board of the Japanese American Committee for Democracy.

(No source given)
(page 74)

The files of the New York Office reflected that from a perusal of the letterheads of the various organizations and literature on file in the New York Field Division, it was ascertained that a number of advisors of the Japanese American Committee for Democracy were members of alleged Communist front organizations. Included in this number was the name of Dr. Albert Einstein, a sponsor of the Spanish Relief Campaign in 1941; National Sponsor of the Medical Aid and North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy in 1938; endorser of the New York Civic Conference for the People's Delegation to Hiro-Hidjari in 1936; member of the Advisory Board of the American Council Against Nazi Propaganda, Incorporated in 1939; sponsor of the Sixth National Conference of the American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born in 1942.

(Original source not given)
(page 140)

NY rpt. 4-7-44
Re: "General Japanese
Intelligence Bureau"
the New York City Office
IS - J.
61-10564-15-7, n. 18, 190
(50)

[REDACTED]

61

Letters from Chicago to the SAC at Los Angeles, in July and August, 1941, reflected that [REDACTED] Alien Enemy Registration Number [REDACTED] had moved with the permission of the U.S. attorney at Chicago to the address mentioned above, and registration folder was forwarded to the Los Angeles Field Division on July 26, 1944. Travel applications made by [REDACTED] while he was residing in Chicago reflected that he was visited by Professor Weinkoff at the University of Rochester and Professor Albert Einstein at Princeton University in 1942.

67C

Chicago report dated
6-19-45
Re: [REDACTED] Internal
Security - R."

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(68)

QMB:rlb

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19 The Bureau received a letter dated March 6, 1946,
20 from [redacted] Hopkins, Washington. The writer stated,
21 among other things, that during 1942 he had sought and received
22 Dr. Albert Einstein's permission to have a theory submitted to
23 him for possible benefit to the war effort. He stated further
24 that the theory, in much essential detail as his physicist
25 brother could give, was submitted, but there was no answer
26 word regarding its receipt. He stated further, that perhaps
27 Dr. Einstein decided that the theory was unsound and discarded
28 the idea, or perhaps the veil of secrecy fell upon a subject
29 still secret. [redacted] stated further that it was in the realm of
30 higher mathematics that his brother, himself a mathematician
31 of considerable ability, needed knowledge not available from
32 any save a few great scientists.

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34 62-18762-5
35 (70).
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37 AWH:adl
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[REDACTED]

b7c

[REDACTED]

b7c

The indices of the New York Office reflected that [REDACTED] entered the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton, New Jersey, on October 19, 1936, and remained there until 1942. While there he served as an assistant to Professor Albert Einstein, doing research work attempting to develop the unified theory of gravitation. [REDACTED]

b7c

New York Report, 5-5-47

Re: [REDACTED] was;

[REDACTED], wa; b7c

Internal Security-R

(23)

GMB:svw

[REDACTED]

b2,
b7C,D

[REDACTED]

b7D,
C

came to the United States with his family and resided until 1942 at Princeton, New Jersey, where he allegedly was connected in some way with faculty members of Princeton University and was a friend of Albert Einstein.

10-10-49 New York Report
Re: [REDACTED]
wa. [REDACTED] Internal
Security-R

b7C

(21)

CJO:SVN

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By letter dated January 27, 1942, the New York Office enclosed two photostatic copies of a report dated [REDACTED] of [REDACTED] which related to a conference which was to be held on February 22, 1942, at the Commodore Hotel, New York City, by all New York Jewish organizations for the purpose of coordinating the relief work that was being conducted for the Soviet Union and the Red Army.

67D

This report stated in part that Bob Korby, member, Section Committee, S.A. D. Communist Party, Bronx, New York, informed the branch organizers of the S.A. D. Section at a meeting at Section Headquarters, on January 19, at 1993 Jerome Avenue, among other things, that "the New York State Committee of the Communist Party is advising the organizers of the branches that the Chairman of the Jewish Council B. A. Goldberg - a Zionist writer, Honorary Chairman is Professor Albert Einstein".

Re: "Communist Party, USA;
Internal Security
Espionage-R"
61-7565-547
(74)

AMH:jar:tb

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
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- ☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

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61-7099-46 p. 184

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12 On [REDACTED] was
13 interviewed at the New York Office. During this interview,
14 [REDACTED] advised that on January 31, 1933, when Adolf Hitler
15 came to power in Germany that he immediately prepared to leave
16 the country, because as a Jew and a hater of Adolf Hitler, he
17 knew that life would be unbearable for him in his own country.
18

19 He stated that he went to Paris where he attempted
20 to organize and educate the people against the evils of Adolf
21 Hitler, stating that even at this time, he saw the seriousness
22 of Hitler's threats to the world; that he attempted to arouse
23 the people to this danger without success. [REDACTED] stated
24 that during this period, he frequently saw Professor Albert
25 Einstein in Belgium, and advised that Professor Einstein knew
26 of his educational campaign against Hitler and collaborated
27 with him. In this connection, [REDACTED] had in his possession
28 a letter dated February 3, 1937 addressed to the Consul General
29 of the United States at Havana, Cuba, signed by Albert Einstein,
30 which stated that he was writing in connection with the failure
31 of the Berlin Police to issue a certificate of good conduct for
32 an immigration visa.
33

34 Professor Einstein, in the letter, stated, "I know
35 that [REDACTED] after he left Berlin in 1933, devoted time,
36 and money to assist German refugees, and he was also active in
37 an educational campaign against Hitler. It would have surprised
38 me if the Berlin Police had given the certificate asked for. I
39 take this opportunity of stating that I consider [REDACTED]
40 a man of character and ability who would make a good citizen."
41

42 Also as a result of [REDACTED] conversations with
43 Professor Einstein during the above period, Professor wrote in
44 connection with [REDACTED] alien enemy registration on February 8,
45 1942: "My Dear [REDACTED] I am ready at any time to take
46 full responsibility for your political loyalty and integrity.
47 With friendly greetings, Sincerely, A. Einstein."
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13 [redacted] advised that in 1934, his German
14 citizenship was cancelled by the German Government for
15 "disloyalty". This statement was published in a German
16 newspaper, a copy of which [redacted] stated he had in
17 his possession. He also stated that in the latter part
18 of 1933, he received, from contacts of his in Germany,
19 information about future war plans of Hitler. Those
20 plans he passed on to Albert Einstein, who in turn gave
21 them to the King of Belgium, who in turn was supposed
22 to have given the information to Prime Minister Baldwin
23 who laughed at the information.

24 New York Report, 9-18-39

25 Re: [redacted] b6;
26 Internal Security-C
27 "Alien Enemy Control" b7c

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29 (73, 77)
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According to the files of the New York Field Division,
as of October 7, 1944, [REDACTED] registered as an
alien enemy at New York on February 12, 1942 and gave as one
of his references, Professor Albert Einstein, Princeton, New
Jersey. b7c

10-16-44 New York Report

Re: [REDACTED] b7c

[REDACTED] Espionage - R b7c

(72)

010:8VV

X

The records of the Clerk of the U. S. District Court, Trenton, New Jersey, reflected that [redacted] Princeton, New Jersey, filed petition for naturalization on [redacted] and August 11, 1944; further that she filed declaration of intention at Trenton on November 27, 1936; that the witnesses on her petition are Albert Einstein, Professor, and Helen Dukas, secretary, both of 112 Mercer Street, Princeton. She took the oath of allegiance on May 21, 1942, and received certificate [redacted]

b7C

The alien-enemy registration file of [redacted] is on file in the New York Field Division. Her application for a certificate of identification which was issued at Black Mountain, North Carolina, on January 21, 1944, stated that her permanent residence was [redacted] Street, Princeton, New Jersey. Professor Albert Einstein and Helen Dukas, both of 112 Mercer Street, Princeton, were listed as references.

b7C

[redacted]

b1, b2
b7C, D

[redacted] b2, b7D

New York report dated 7/7/44

Re: [redacted] b7C

(19)

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The Council of Jewish Benevolent and Fraternal Organizations, affiliated with the Russian War Relief, held a conference on February 22, 1942, in New York City. The conference adopted an organizational report, in which the conference was urged to accept a quota of \$1,000,000 to be raised for Russian War Relief, Inc. It was also recommended in the report that the Advisory Board elected by this conference be empowered to make expenditures necessary for the proper accomplishment of this goal. The conference elected Professor Albert Einstein as Honorable Chairman. (Source not stated).

Memorandum for Mr. Kramer from
K. E. McIntire, 3-25-42
Re: "Council of Jewish Benevolent
and Fraternal Organizations"
100-37226-77
(67)

GJO:svw

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b7D [REDACTED] made available in March 1942, a printed circular written on stationery of Russian War Relief, Inc., 535 Fifth Avenue, New York City. The circular was captioned "We Call Upon You! -- The Forces of Evil Seek to Exterminate Judaism. What Will You Do to exterminate the Forces of Evil?" On the back appeared a letter announcing the Conference of Jewish Fraternal and Benevolent Organizations to be held February 22, in the Hotel Commodore, New York City. The letter was signed by Professor Albert Einstein, Honorary Chairman and Abraham Goldberg, Chairman.

Enclosed with letter to
Director from Assistant
Director L. B. Foxworth,
dated March 21, 1942,
New York, New York.
Re: "Russian War Relief, Inc.
Internal Security - C"
100-37286-76
(67)

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A pamphlet issued by the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born contained an announcement of the Sixth National Conference to be held at the Hotel Carter, Cleveland, Ohio, on March 9 and 10, 1942. The back of this pamphlet set out a list of the sponsors. The name of Dr. Albert Einstein of Princeton University appeared on this list. This pamphlet was filed as an enclosure to outgoing letter to Cleveland 2 26-42.

100-7046-138
(51)

AMH:bmr:fjb

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15 A news release from Russian War Relief, Inc., 6th
16 Avenue, New York City, dated March 23, 1942, announced a
17 "Spring Offensive" campaign for funds for medical and humanitarian
18 relief to Russia, beginning with a city-wide conference to
19 coordinate the work of increasing aid to Russia, and closing with
20 a gigantic Madison Square Garden meeting on May 20. A list of
21 sponsors for this initial campaign conference included the name
22 of Dr. Albert Einstein.
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24 100-37076-96
25 (67)
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27 Jo:nc
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In April 1942, the Army conducted an investigation relative to Hermann D. Noether's petition for naturalization. Noether was a refugee graduate student at Harvard University. Professor E. B. Wilson, Jr. of Harvard advised that Noether had stated that Professor Einstein knew his father, Professor Fritz Alexander Noether.

OK per Army

Above material carried as enclosure to Letter to the Bureau from the Department of the Army dated 7-9-43. 100-215618-1 (86)

CJO:man

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Pvt. Ulfert Wilke was inducted into the United States Army March 9, 1942 at Fort Cluster, Michigan. He was released unexpectedly on April 3, 1942 and sent from the recruit reception center to Fort Jackson, South Carolina. An address book and some miscellaneous papers were with Wilke's belongings in the studio of the Army Illustrators, Fort Cluster, Michigan which were to be forwarded to Wilke at Fort Jackson at his request. An examination of the address book reflected the name of Einstein, 624 West 113th St., New York City.

OK per Army

MID report, made at Fort Cluster, Michigan covering the period from March 13, 1942 to April 8, 1942
65-16639-3
(84)

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This reference is a listing taken from the New York "Times" of April 12, 1942, and is on "The List of the Legal Committee of Victims of Nazi and Fascist Oppressions, National Headquarters at 1200 Avenue of the Americas, New York."

This advertisement is an appeal for contributions to the Legal Committee toward the purchase of the "Right to Life" fund. It is presented as the incident of the "Right to Life" fund. It is a list of the names of the donors and the amount of their contribution. It is a list of the names of the donors and the amount of their contribution. It is a list of the names of the donors and the amount of their contribution.

100-111-1
(5)

NY: 100-111-1

67D [REDACTED] reported that on April 15, 1942, the Japanese American Committee for Democracy held a rally in the Hotel Diplomat, 108 West 43rd Street, New York City. The speakers for the rally included Pearl Buck, Pierre Cot, Roger Baldwin, Yasuo Kuniyoshi, and others. These speakers attacked the Axis with special emphasis on Japan, urged all Japanese-Americans to do their utmost in helping to defeat the Axis, and called upon the government to release the Japanese who were interned unless they could be proved guilty of fifth column activities.

According to the informant, telegrams of support came from Mayor LaGuardia and Professor Einstein.

New York Letter, 4-13-42
with enclosed informant's report.

Re: "Japanese-American
Committee for Democracy;
Internal Security-d and C."
100-71226-11
(79)
SI 61-10123-241
(79)

CUB:svw

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11 The visa application of [REDACTED] dated **b7c**
12 April 30, 1942, contained the name of Professor Albert
13 Einstein, 112 Mercer Street, Princeton, New Jersey, as a
14 sponsor or interested person.

15 Bureau letter to the Department of State dated
16 June 13, 1942, stated that information relative to Einstein
17 was furnished by letter of September 2 and September 10,
18 1941, in connection with other visa applications.
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22 [REDACTED] **b7c**
23 (5)
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AMH:b.jw

~~SECRET~~ *SW*

OK per army
An MID report dated October 6, 1947 at Washington, D. C., stated that Stefan Heym was reportedly interested in "Die Tribune", a publication allegedly founded in New York City in May, 1942 for the purpose of publishing the work of German authors through their own cooperative publishing house. The honorary committee included Albert Einstein, Thomas Mann and Paul Robeson. The organization was described as a "German Communist refugee literary organization." *XW*

The above information was from a usually reliable *XW* source.

*Panic
1st Army
letter dated 12/23/11
2/14/83*

Letter to New York dated 10-25-47
with attached photostatic copy
of MID report

Re: [REDACTED]

62167C

(33)

(73) (New York Field Office Files)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CMB:svw *svw*

~~SECRET~~ 199

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13 In May, 1942, a call was issued for a conference of
14 Russian War Relief, Incorporated, of Jewish Benevolent and
15 Fraternal Organizations in Chicago for May 10, 1942. This
16 call was widely circulated among the Jewish people. The
17 purpose of the conference was to join and coordinate the
18 efforts of the Jewish Benevolent and Fraternal Organizations
19 and all other Jewish groups of Chicago on behalf of the "harcot
20 Russian men and women who have pledged and subscribed their
21 lives to the destruction of Hitlerism." It also contained the
22 following paragraph:

23
24 "A conference, similar to the one we are calling,
25 met in New York City on February 22, with the full support of
26 such distinguished citizens as Albert Einstein, Sholem Asch,
27 Chaim Eshlowsky and of 763 organizations with a total member-
28 ship of 258,000 persons. We of Chicago must do a 'call'."

29 7-29-42, Chicago Mt.
30 Re: "Russian War Relief, Inc. ;
31 IS-R".
32 100-37226-142. p. 16
33 (57)
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CJO:rvw

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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b7D

[REDACTED]

the Sixth National Conference of the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born held in Cleveland, Ohio, on May 1-10, 1942, together with other literature distributed at the Conference, which set out information concerning the proceedings.

According to the "Souvenir Journal" of the Sixth National Conference of the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born issued to all delegates in attendance, the list of individuals who served as sponsors for this Conference included Dr. Albert Einstein, Princeton University.

(page 22)

Cleveland report, 4/29/43
RE: "The American Committee for
Protection of Foreign Born; Internal
Security-C"
100-7046-189
(52)

AMH:mjf

X

202

6162167D

[REDACTED] furnished to the Seattle Office an announcement of the Sixth National Conference of the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born to be held in the Hotel Carter, Cleveland, Ohio, on May 9 and 10, 1942. This announcement is set out in detail in this reference.

A list of the sponsors of the above conference was set out on the announcement and included Dr. Albert Einstein, Princeton University. At the end of the list of sponsors it is stated that the sponsors were serving in their capacity as individuals; that their organizations were listed for purposes of identification only.

Seattle rpt. 4-16-42
enclosing photostatic
copy of above program.
Re: "The American Committee
for Protection of Foreign
Born; IS - C."
100-3016-17a
(51)

APP:ddl

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12 A review of the New York Field Division files revealed a letter-
13 head of the "Die Tribüne" advertising a meeting at Hunter College for Octo-
14 ber 12, 1942 which set out a list of the officers of the organization.

15
16 The body of the letter stated that the Honorary Committee of the
17 meeting at Hunter College would be composed of seven individuals one of whom
18 was Albert Einstein. The letter further stated that the purpose of the
19 "Die Tribüne" was to publish works of German authors in its own publishing
20 house and that it was founded the previous year (1941) by a group of immi-
21 grant authors in order to create a service for distributing German writings
22 in New York.

23
24 Information was obtained as a result of investigation of the
25 Holland-Berufelde, which reflected that the "Die Tribüne" was founded by a
26 group of immigrant authors and publishers in order to create a center of
27 influence in New York City for German writers and that there was nothing
28 that the group was influenced by Communism.

29
30
31
32 New York report June 1, 1943
33 Re: "Die Tribüne" (see Fred's Outline)
34 Literature on Und Kunst in New York;
35 Internal Security - C
36 100-216484-1
37 (5)

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[REDACTED]

X
b2
b7C,D

[REDACTED]

b2
b7C,D

For good will, they were to visit the office of
a Japanese-American Committee for Democracy in New York,
(Chester Rowell, Einstein, Bishop McConnell).

b2 b7D

[REDACTED]

Washington Field Office report,
dated 6-29-42,

b7C

Re: [REDACTED]
Internal Security - "C-J"

(78)

MR: [REDACTED]

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205-206

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Letter dated May 29, 1962, the New York City
enclosed to the Bureau contain press release which was
obtained from [REDACTED] b7D

One of the above releases was from the American
Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, 72 5th Avenue,
New York City, and was captioned "More Than 100 Prominent
Americans Sponsor National Conference for Mobilization
of Foreign Born", for release on receipt.

This release stated in part that more than 100
prominent individuals in all walks of American life, had
joined in sponsoring the Fifth National Conference of the
American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. This is
to be held at the Hotel Carter in Cleveland, Ohio, on May
9 and 10; further that sponsors included prominent
Einstein and others.

Re: American Committee for
Protection of Foreign Born
IS:
100-7046-116
(51)

APM: [REDACTED]

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12 for the assistance of the Bureau and offices which
13 received Bureau letters dated June 6, 1945, and June 7, 1945, b1
14 in the case entitled [REDACTED] Internal Security-R", the New
15 Haven Field Division furnished the results of an examination
16 of the 1944 edition of the "American Men of Science" relative
17 to the individual named in the above-mentioned Bureau letters.

18
19 In reference to Bureau letter dated June 7, 1945,
20 which contained the name of Albert Einstein, the "American
21 Men of Science" reflected that Einstein was a professor of
22 theoretical physics at the Institute of Advance Studies-
23 Princeton University.

24
25 According to a Bureau report made at Chicago,
26 Illinois, dated February 1, 1941, in the case entitled
27 "Workers International Relief, aka, Communist Red Cross,
28 Internal Security-C," on page 3, the name of Professor Albert
29 Einstein was reported as being included on the list of
30 instant organizations as an endorser of it.

31
32 New Haven letter dated 6-20-45 b1
33 Re: [REDACTED] Internal Security-R b2
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35 (69)
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14 In Bureau letter to the State Department dated July 13,
15 1942, reference was made to previous communications from the
16 Bureau which furnished the State Department with certain
17 information available relative to a number of persons connected
18 with foreign language organizations in this country, which
19 individuals were being considered by the State Department as
20 the ones to whom this government could turn for assistance in
21 any matter touching the organizations with which they were
22 connected.

23
24 This letter to the State Department stated that in
25 reference to a number of individuals contained on the list
26 submitted by the State Department it was noted that the names
27 of these individuals had been previously searched through the
28 files of the Bureau at the request of the State Department in
29 the connection with passports and visas and pertinent information
30 was furnished to the State Department. This letter set out
31 the names of these individuals together with information as
32 to when the data was furnished the State Department as of possible
33 assistance in locating the material. The following information
34 was set out regarding Doctor Albert Einstein:

35
36 "Doctor Albert Einstein---furnished September 2, *b7c*
37 1941, in connection with the case entitled [REDACTED]
38 visa applicant [REDACTED] et al, sponsors; passport and
39 visa; also in connection with the case entitled [REDACTED]
40 et al, sponsors; visa applicants, [REDACTED]
41 et al, sponsors; passports and visas."

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43 100-47852-21
44 (74)

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☒ Deleted under exemption(s) b1 with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information: _____

☐ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

61-7099-46 p 210

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12 In the August, 1942 issue of "Freies Deutschland-
13 Alemania Libre," published in German in Mexico City, appeared
14 a message of congratulations and approval from Albert Einstein.
15
16

17 Photostatic copy of translation
18 by [REDACTED]

19 67D [REDACTED] carried as an enclosure to
20 Letter from the ASAC, New York
21 dated 9-14-42

22 Re: "Freies Deutschland-
23 Alemania Libre;
24 Internal Security (C)"
25 Mexican Matters
26 64-2700-D-221 p.6
27 (72)
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29 CJC:edd
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12 The following information is quoted from ~~62,67D~~  
13 translation of the August, 1942 issue of "Free Germany":
14

15 "ALBERT EINSTEIN TO 'FREE GERMANY'."
16

17 "I have often read your paper 'Free Germany' with
18 pleasure and I am convinced that it is fit to liberate and
19 shake up those who are somewhat willing to receive".
20

21 San Antonio Memorandum
22 dated 9-20-44
23 with enclosed translations.
24 Re: "Free Germany;
25 Internal Security - R"
26 100-32224-326
27 (53)

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29 GMB:feh
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Facts in instant case were presented to the Alien Enemy Hearing Board at Trenton, New Jersey, on August 5, 1942. A report of the said Alien Enemy Hearing Board recommended parole for [REDACTED]. This report was received by the Newark Field Division on October 1, 1942. b7C

According to this report at the hearings some 30 odd witnesses appeared for [REDACTED] they were from various walks of life such as would be found in a university town. b7C

The report stated further that all of the witnesses were known to that office as persons of unquestionable integrity and respectability; that all of them, professors, students, and friends expressed complete confidence in the desire of [REDACTED] to become an American citizen, and that he was completely loyal to the United States and would under no circumstances be of potential danger to the internal security. The report stated further that in addition to those facts, Professor Albert Einstein, Professor Vejl, the eminent mathematician, Doctor Aydselotte, Director of the Institute for Advanced Study, and others in confidence expressed their belief that [REDACTED] was anti-Nazi and thoroughly in sympathy with those scholars who had taken refuge in the United States. b7C

[REDACTED]

Newark rpt. 10-16-42

Re: [REDACTED] b7C

IS - G; Alien Enemy Control."

(35)

AMT:ddl

213

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13 The Washington Field Office forwarded to the Bureau
14 by letter dated August 27, 1942, photostatic material concerning
15 [REDACTED] which was obtained by the Washington Field
16 Office [REDACTED]

17 Included in this material was a letterhead of the
18 "League for the Organization of Progress" which according to
19 the letterhead was founded in Paris in 1916, legal seat since
20 1914, Berne, Switzerland. This letterhead also revealed that
21 the American Advisory Board included G. Bromley Oxnam, President
22 of De Pauw University. Under the heading "Few Members of Advisory
23 Board in Other Countries" appeared the name of Albert Einstein.

24 [REDACTED] b7C
25 (8)

26 SI [REDACTED]
27 (56)

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The Washington Field Office forwarded to the Bureau by letter dated August 27, 1942, certain photostatic material concerning "Henry George School" obtained by the Washington Field Office from [REDACTED] b7D

Included in the above material was an undated two-page commentary of unknown author concerning the Henry George School of Social Science, 211 West 79th Street, New York City. The following is quoted from this commentary:

"The courses offered in the school are given free. The institution is supported by public contributions. Classes are being conducted in a hundred cities, and correspondence courses are also offered. It is possible that the subjects studied and lectures given are of some value. However, I have not attended any of these classes or heard their lecture. One could have to be able to judge the good from the bad, if the above information is any indication of the radical teachings of the school. Clarence Harrow, Kathleen Morris, Professor Albert Einstein and other intellectuals of their type, have endorsed it."

Re: "Henry George School."
100-12465-8
(57)

17:dd1

X

[REDACTED]

b7c

[REDACTED]

CONFIDENTIAL
NO. 1-1-1
(2)

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11 As of September 18, 1941, no evidence of subversive
12 activities on the part of [redacted] had been
13 discovered. He claimed absolute loyalty to the United States. b7C
14 Several prominent individuals had written letters recommending
15 that he be granted citizenship, including Albert Einstein,
16 J. J. Schatz, a newspaperman from Illinois, Hans Reichenow, a
17 physician, and several others.

18 (Source not stated)
19 New York Times, 1-27-41
20 Re: [redacted] b7C
21 was: "After they [redacted]
22 [redacted] [redacted]
23 [redacted]
24 [redacted]
25 [redacted]
26 [redacted]
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12 This reference is a Military Intelligence Service
13 report dated February 3, 1943, entitled Walter Lott, Private
14 ASN 324 100 21 309th Tech. Sch. Sq. (Sp.) Hoesler Field.
15 Mississipp, regarding an interview with Ivan Williams,
16 Officer in Charge Alien Detention Camp, Kenedy, Texas, re-
17 sponding Doctor Fritz Karl Kaul.

18
19 According to Williams, cards in his office in-
20 dicated that Kaul's correspondents included outgoing mail
21 to "Prof. Albert Einstein, U. of New Jersey, New York -
22 September 22, 1942."

23
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25 100-110007-11
26 (52)

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28 OK per Army

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Albert Einstein and eleven other individuals.

New York report, 7-24-44
Re: "Victory Council of the
Foreign Language Press of
New York;
Internal Security-C"
100-179977-5 p. 6
(55)

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"The Worker" of October 11, 1942, carried an article entitled "Spirit of Berlin Prowls in Oklahoma, says Browder." This article stated in part that Oklahoma jailers of Robert Wood and others in the "book cases" were the "same kind of animal" that then ruled in Berlin, Earl Browder said on Friday night; he was talking to three-hundred people at a dinner in the East Ballroom of the Hotel Commodore on East Forty-Second Street, gathered there under the auspices of the International Labor Defense.

The article stated further that scores of telegrams of greetings were read from such well-known anti-Fascist leaders as Paul Robeson, Albert Einstein and nine other individuals.

40-2998-A
(52)
SI 61-7347-273
(51)

AMH:erp

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223-284

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12 In the visa application of [REDACTED] dated [REDACTED] X
13 October 12, 1942, Professor Albert Einstein was listed [REDACTED]
14 [REDACTED]

15
16 Information regarding Professor Albert Einstein,
17 Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey, [REDACTED]
18 [REDACTED] had been previously furnished to the Visa Division,
19 Department of State, in connection with the visa application
20 of [REDACTED] on September 3, 1941, and [REDACTED]
21 [REDACTED] on August 16, 1941.
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24 [REDACTED]

(52)

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26 AMH:erp
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13 The following is quoted from an unidentified memorandum
14 dated October 12, 1942 at New York City, entitled "Highest Bracket
15 Communist and Radical Intellectuals":

16
17 "For the past six years we have always been hoping
18 that there would be some Communist affair come along that
19 would reveal the 'Cream of the Crop' of Communists. We had
20 a vast number of such Red Birds in our file, but the desire
21 to have a day when the complete list would be given was our
22 great obsession. Well, readers, the day is here and it is
23 Tuesday, October 27.

24
25 "On that evening at the Hotel Astor, New York City,
26 at 6:30 P.M., Chairman Louis Bromfield, the well-known writer
27 who resides in Ohio, is in charge of arrangements. To not
28 call this gentleman a Communist would be the height of something.

29
30 "This meeting and dinner will be sponsored by the
31 Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee. Dr. Edward K. Barnard,
32 Chairman."

33
34 A list of names set out in this memorandum under the
35 heading, "Who's back of this momentous Communist 'Whitt T.
36 and Tails affair?' included the name of Professor Albert Einstein.

37
38 The following marginal pencil notation appeared on
39 this memorandum: "This is of questionable accuracy. It appears
40 to be from Varne Tompkins."

41
42 100-3-1-1155
43 (69)

44
45 The reference indicated below contained a carbon
46 copy of the above-mentioned memorandum. A pencil notation
47 "from Harry" appeared on this memorandum.

48
49 100-3-108
50 (69)

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54 CNB:svw
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A censorship report dated October 16, 1942 revealed that a letter dated October 14, 1942 was intercepted from [redacted] New York, New York, to Dr. [redacted] Montreal, Canada.

According to this report [redacted] acknowledged receipt of [redacted] letter of September 25, which he did not answer, sooner, first, because he wished to obtain the testimonial of character concerning his son [redacted], without which Professor Einstein could not intercede on his behalf as he did not know the writer's son. After he received the testimonial, according to this report, from an authoritative quarter and forwarded it to Professor Einstein, he received acknowledgement of it and the assurance of Professor Einstein's willingness to intervene along with [redacted] on [redacted] behalf. The report stated further that the writer delayed answering [redacted] letter secondly, because he wished to await [redacted] response to which [redacted] had referred and to see whether [redacted] had taken any steps; further that Professor Einstein was waiting to hear from [redacted]; that if the latter should declare his willingness to help [redacted] (for which [redacted] would be very grateful) he might write to Professor Albert Einstein whose address was 112 Mercer Street, Princeton, New Jersey.

According to this report, in a postscript, the writer stated that if [redacted] wished him to forward his news or letter to Professor Einstein he would, of course, be glad to do so.

[redacted]
(51)

WHE:sw

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15 The "Daily Worker" of October 14, 1942, carried an
16 article entitled "Century of the Common Man." This article
17 stated in part that the first major public function based on
18 Vice-President Henry A. Wallace's famous speech on "The Century
19 of the Common Man" would be a dinner held under the auspices of
20 the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee at the Astor Hotel
21 on October 27, 1942.

22
23 This article stated further that the dinner sponsored
24 by 150 outstanding labor leaders and notables in all walks of
25 life including Dr. Albert Einstein and others would seek to
26 raise funds for the rescue from Vichy concentration camps of
27 anti-fascist unionists and political refugees, men and women
28 who fought and labored so that the coming centuries could belong
29 to the common man and not to fascism.

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33 100-7061-A
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61-7099-46 p 229

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X

Informant advised on [redacted] that it was determined that a man named [redacted] of International Workers Order requested that speak at a [redacted]

Albert Black, Jr. passed at 3:45 on Oct. 10, 1960.

New York report,
11/3/62
Re: "National Maritime
Union of America,
IS-C"
100-120818-265
(CH)

Am: f 00

437

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13 On October 27, 1942 the "Daily Worker" on page 3,
14 carried an article under the caption "3000 Jews Unite to
15 Honor Einstein, Hail Soviet Fight" which stated that inspiring
16 unity was achieved among the Jewish masses on the past Sunday
17 night when more than 3000 Jews of every affiliation jammed
18 into the Commodore Hotel to honor Professor Albert Einstein
19 and pay tribute to the Soviet Union.

20
21 According to the article, the testimonial dinner
22 was sponsored by the Jewish Council for Russian War Relief.

23 The article stated that addressing the gathering by
24 telephone, due to ill health, Professor Einstein called upon
25 American Jewry to give fullest aid to the Soviet Union in
26 order to pay back the "debt we must be conscious of every hour
27 of our life, if we want to retain our self-respect."

28
29 Einstein continued that the press had "misled" the
30 people on the achievements of Russian people and their govern-
31 ment from rudimentary beginning, the tempo of her development
32 in the last 25 years had been so tremendous that it has scarcely
33 a parallel in history."

34
35 Einstein lauded the scientific, industrial and
36 technical achievements of the USSR without which her present
37 resistance would be impossible.

38
39 "In the political field, it was the Russian Govern-
40 ment of all the great powers, that labored in the most honest
41 universal way to promote international security," he said.

42 Einstein explained that it was only because the
43 Soviet Union was brusquely shut out of the European concert,
44 in the days of the betrayal of Czechoslovakia that it was
45 forced to act by itself. It was only the Soviet Union which
46 helped Stalin, that offered assistance to the Czechs, that
47 didn't sell arms to the Germans and Japanese and that, Russia,
48 in short, could not be accused of faithlessness in the field
49 of foreign politics."

50 Einstein further explained that as a Jew, he knew that
51 the Soviet Union was the only country in which equality of
52 nationality was not an empty phrase, "but a standard followed in
53 actual life."

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55 CMB:svw

100-3-A

(69)

SI 100-335075-138 p. 21

(38)

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12 By letter dated October 17, 1942, the New York Office
13 [REDACTED]
14 [REDACTED] relating to alleged Communist Party
15 activities within the organization entitled Victory Conference
16 of the Foreign Language Press of New York.
17
18 [REDACTED] attended
19 a meeting [REDACTED]
20 [REDACTED]
21 [REDACTED]
22 [REDACTED]
23 [REDACTED]
24 [REDACTED] stated that it was decided
25 to have a meeting on a Saturday either in the second or third
26 week in November to secure additional sponsors such as Albert
27 Einstein and others.
28
29 [REDACTED]
30 (50)
31 [REDACTED]
32 (55) b7C,D
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[REDACTED]

translation of the October, 1942 issue of "Freies Deutschland" stated that page 2 of this issue of the magazine contained a list of contributors of the magazine during its first 12 issues, and the statement that none of them received any compensation. This list contained the name of Albert Einstein.

New York Letter
dated November 10, 1942
with enclosed informant's
report.
Re: "Frées Deutschland,
Alemania Libre;
Internal Security - C"
100-72924-8
(53)

CMB:feh

Bureau letter dated October 6, 1942, reflected that an article appeared on page 1 of the "Daily Worker" of September 26, 1942, to the effect that the Soviet City Congress would sponsor a 2-day meeting to be held in New York City on November 7 and 8, 1942, that such Congress would culminate with a meeting at Madison Square Garden on November 8, 1942. The purpose of the Congress was described as an occasion to pay tribute to the people of the Soviet Union.

It was noteworthy that possibly some of the delegation who attended the events during the Congress were listed by the names that appeared on the official stationery of The Congress of American-Soviet Friendship. Agents, while attending the luncheon on November 7, 1942, overheard one delegate make the remark to another (identified or both unknown) to the effect that "they certainly trapped in many influential people at this one. ~~He named~~" The names of patrons and participants appeared on the official stationery and included the name of Professor Albert Einstein.

(page 2)

New York report,
11/14/42
Re: "Congress of American-Soviet Friendship."
IS-
100-146904-13
(55)

100-146904

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14 This serial contains a carbon copy of a cable to
15 Joseph Stalin, Premier, Soviet Union, Moscow (USSR) dated
16 November 7, 1942, New York, New York. The cable is as
17 follows;
18

19 "Jews of two Soviet organizations associated with
20 Jewish Council, Russian War Relief, greets you on occasion
21 25th Anniversary. Despite all bestial Fascist atrocities
22 you prove once again the unalterable determination of
23 your courageous people to fight to victory and rid humanity
24 of the horrors of Fascism. Jews of American are proud
25 of their heroic brothers in ranks of glorious Red Armies.
26 We pledge to follow example unity of your people and to muster
27 all forces for greater aid."
28

29 This cable contains the signatures of approximately
30 100 people with the name of Professor Albert Einstein heading
31 the list.
32

33 100-37227-284
34 (67)
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37 JWD:mas
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[redacted] obtained a circular which had been mailed to the Congress of American-Soviet Friendship-475 5th Avenue, New York, New York, to a regional director of the IC at Los Angeles. This circular was entitled "Call To The Congress Of American-Soviet Friendship" -- "Saturday and Sunday, November 7 and 8, Hotel New Yorker, and Madison Square Garden, New York City." The title of the program to be given at that meeting was "Salute to our Russian Ally." The alleged purpose of that meeting was stated on the inside cover of the circular by Joseph [redacted] Davies.

The officers, patrons, and patronesses (including list) of that meeting appeared on the back cover of that circular and included the name of Professor Albert Einstein. The above referred to circular was retained in the Los Angeles file.

Los Angeles report,
10/11/42
Re "Salute to our Russian
Ally;"
Congress of American-
Soviet Friendship;
45th Anniversary of the
Soviet Union (celebration)
IS-R and CP"
100-146964-20 p. 1
(56)

200:534

X

[REDACTED]

10 The witness further stated that in 1934, while at an
11 office of Ernst G. Germany, he had friendships and contacts with
12 various persons of the German race as well as with British sympathizers
13 and that [redacted] continued his work. He also stated that
14 [redacted] was going to pay a visit to the United States
15 and that the witness should get in touch with
16 him.

b7c

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12 The Selective Service file of [REDACTED] maintained
13 at Local Board No. 33, 455 Central Park West, New York, New York,
14 contained a copy of a letter dated December 28, 1942 to the
15 Honorable Herbert Lehman, Department of State, Washington, D.C.
16 in which [REDACTED] said that he would like to join Lehman's
17 reconstruction plan. [REDACTED] listed the following individuals
18 as references: Professor Albert Einstein, 112 Mercer Street,
19 Princeton, New Jersey; [REDACTED]
20 [REDACTED] and other [REDACTED]

21
22 New York report, 9-21-44
23 Re: [REDACTED] was ;
24 Internal Security - [REDACTED]
25 [REDACTED]

26 (73)
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